

'Israel will never give up' Arab land

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir called on the United States Wednesday to remain faithful to the 1978 Camp David accords and said any deviation from the agreements could harm Middle East peace prospects. In the first high-level Israeli reaction to new American ideas on the Middle East, Mr. Shamir said Israel would not yield to pressure to relinquish its hold on the occupied Arab territories. He was reacting to what Israeli government officials said was a "demand" by President Reagan on Israel to halt its settlement in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. "No power, be it the strongest and most friendly, will force us to withdraw to the strangling borders of June 1967," Mr. Shamir said.

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Syria admits losing jet over Lebanon

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria admitted Wednesday for the first time that it had lost a plane over Lebanon shot down Tuesday by an Israeli ground-to-air missile. A Syrian statement on the incident reported by the Syrian News Agency quoted a military spokesman as saying the plane had been on a reconnaissance mission Tuesday when "it was hit by an enemy ground-to-air missile and fell over Lebanon territory." An Israeli spokesman said the plane had been brought down by Israeli aircraft. The Syrian spokesman said a statement on the incident had been delayed while full information on the attack was collected. He said nothing about the fate of the crew of the plane. Reports from Beirut said the pilot parachuted out and sustained unspecified injuries while the body of the co-pilot was found outside Beirut.

UNRWA receives new contributions

AMMAN (J.T.) — India, Italy, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland have announced contributions to the emergency relief programme being carried out in Lebanon by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). This brings the total received by the agency to about \$11.4 million for its emergency programme in Lebanon which is estimated to cost \$39 million. Both Norway and Sweden had earlier contributed to the emergency fund. Norway had given two million Norwegian kroner (\$320,000), through the Norwegian Refugee Council and has now contributed a further four million Norwegian kroner (\$609,000). Sweden had given three million Swedish kroner (\$488,000) and has announced an additional contribution of seven million Swedish kroner (\$1.2 million) of which \$5.5 million Swedish kroner will be paid in cash. The remainder will be in the form of tents valued at 1.5 million Swedish kroner. Italy is arranging for the delivery of medicines, tents, water tankers, generators, tomato paste, sardines and a jeep. The total value is about \$1.5 million. India has donated \$20,000 in cash and Switzerland is contributing tents valued at 200,000 Swiss francs (\$94,000) and milk valued at 500,000 Swiss francs (\$244,000).

117,000 pilgrims arrive in S. Arabia

BAHRAIN (R) — About 117,000 foreign pilgrims have arrived in Saudi Arabia for the annual pilgrimage to Islam's holy city of Mecca later this month, the Saudi Press Agency reported Wednesday. This year's pilgrimage is expected to start on Sept. 27 or 28. About 900,000 foreign pilgrims took part last year, according to official figures.

Mexico nationalises all domestic banks

MEXICO CITY (R) — Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo Wednesday announced the nationalisation of all domestic private banks in a bid to overcome the country's "chaotic and contradictory financial situation." Giving the "State of the Nation" address for the last time, the outgoing president concentrated on Mexico's dire economic troubles which have forced it to delay repayment of its huge foreign debt.

M.P. arrested for running at Thatcher

GLASGOW, Scotland (R) — An opposition member of parliament was arrested after running at British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher during a left-wing demonstration outside a Glasgow hotel Wednesday. Eyewitnesses said Mrs. Thatcher was shocked and aghast-faced as Labour member Ron Brown was hauled away, still struggling and yelling: "Is this Poland?" About 500 people opposed to Mrs. Thatcher's economic policies demonstrated when she arrived for a meeting with Scottish industrialists and trade unionists. Police said they arrested Mr. Brown after he ran towards Mrs. Thatcher, shouting and waving his hand close to her face.

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Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou (left) embraces Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat who arrived in Athens Wednesday on board a Greek vessel from Beirut (A.P. wirephoto)

PLO withdrawal from Beirut ends

BEIRUT (R) — The last Palestinian fighters to withdraw from Israeli besieged west Beirut sailed to new exile Wednesday as the complex, U.S.-sponsored evacuation ended three days ahead of schedule.

Sixteen truckloads of fighters embarked at Beirut port, telling reporters they were heading for Tartous in Syria, the destination of several previous batches.

About 13,000 Palestinian and Syrian troops have left west Beirut since Aug. 21 under an evacuation plan negotiated by U.S. special envoy Philip Habib.

In contrast to the noisy ceremony that marked the first departures, with supporters firing rifle salutes into the air, the last fighters were given an intimate farewell by a small group of friends and relatives, mostly women.

Witnesses said one of the first to arrive at the port was Salah Khalaf, a senior leader of the biggest commando group Fateh and the most prominent Palestinian official left in Beirut since the departure of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat on Monday.

Weinberger in Beirut

As the 11-day evacuation drew smoothly to a close, U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger arrived in Beirut at the start of a tour which will also take him to Israel and Egypt.

Mr. Weinberger conferred with Mr. Habib and Lebanese leaders including President-elect Bashir Gemayel.

He then visited Italian, French and U.S. troops in the international force which has overseen the evacuation in conjunction with the Lebanese army.

Mr. Weinberger told a press conference that the 800 U.S. Mar-

ines, who control Beirut port, would soon be leaving. But he did not give a date.

Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan said Mr. Habib, who has wrestled with the Beirut conflict since Israel's invasion on June 6, would leave Thursday on a three-week holiday but would then return to Beirut.

New security plan

With the Palestinian fighters gone, the Lebanese government embarked on a security plan for Beirut.

The plan, disclosed Tuesday by Mr. Wazzan, involves the deployment Thursday of internal security forces, with the army in a backup role, to replace private militias which have held sway for the past six years.

The interior ministry Wednesday banned bearing arms, wearing military uniforms, manning roadblocks, firing shots, staging demonstrations without government permission and writing slogans on walls.

The plan is supposed to apply to predominantly Christian east Beirut, dominated by the right-wing Falangist Party, as well as mainly Muslim west Beirut with its variety of often competing militia groups.

The most important west Beirut faction, the Murabitoun, said Wednesday it accepted the plan but its men would hand over their positions only to the internal security forces, made up of police and gendarmes.

This was an implicit rejection of cooperation with the army, which the Muslims and leftists say is dominated by rightists.

Israel appears to have backed down on a demand that the Murabitoun should follow the PLO in leaving Beirut.

Mr. Weinberger told a press conference he would support the PLO's aim of self-determination and creating its own state. "The time has come to put an end to the Middle East crisis and for the Palestinians to settle in their own country," he said.

Polish ex-party boss dies

WARSZAWA (R) — Wladyslaw Gomulka, Poland's most prominent Communist leader after World War II, died Wednesday at the age of 77.

Polish state radio said he died of cancer.

Mr. Gomulka steered the country through its first years of communism from 1944 to 1948, was ousted in a wave of hard-line Stalinism which swept through Eastern Europe but made a triumphant return to power in 1956.

Despite his early promise of liberalisation and "a Polish road to socialism" more independent of Soviet control, Mr. Gomulka soon lost the full confidence of his people and by his fall in 1970. He was forced out of office after riots in the northern port of Gdansk in 1970 in which dozens of workers were killed.

Gomulka obituary, page 8

Spanish bishops to confer on pros and cons of papal visit

MADRID (R) — Spanish bishops are to meet on Saturday to decide whether Pope John Paul should delay his visit to Spain because of general elections, church officials said Wednesday.

The Pope is due to spend eight days in Spain at the height of the campaign for the Oct. 28 poll which the Socialists are tipped to win.

Left-wing opposition parties have objected to the visit, arguing

it would favour conservative parties in this traditionally Catholic state.

Spanish church leaders initially ruled out any question of recommending new dates for the papal tour. But divisions in the hierarchy became apparent Tuesday when Cardinal Narciso Jubany, archbishop of Barcelona, suggested that the Pope's programme should be cut short.

Arafat pledges to continue struggle

ATHENS (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) will press on with its struggle for an independent state by all methods and means, its leader Yasser Arafat said Wednesday.

He spoke at a news conference soon after reaching Greece by sea from Beirut for a brief stay before going on to his final destination, believed to be Tunisia or Morocco.

His voyage coincided with the evacuation of the last PLO fighters from Beirut, their base for six years, under a plan negotiated by U.S. peace envoy Philip Habib after almost three months of siege of the city by Israeli forces.

He told a questioner the PLO would declare a government-in-exile "as soon as we find the time is suitable."

Asked if the PLO would continue its struggle by both military and diplomatic means, despite its evacuation from Lebanon to several Arab countries, Mr. Arafat replied: "We will continue our struggle by all means."

"The struggle cannot be by only one means. They (the Israelis) are occupying our lands and we have the right to use all methods and means and continue our struggle..."

Talks with Papandreou

Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and cabinet ministers welcomed Mr. Arafat on arrival amid strict security, then Mr. Arafat had an hour's talk with Mr. Papandreou and Foreign Minister Ioannis Haralambopoulos.

Mr. Papandreou told the news conference he would support the PLO's aim of self-determination and creating its own state. "The time has come to put an end to the Middle East crisis and for the Palestinians to settle in their own country," he said.

Deng says Peking will follow independent policy

PEKING (R) — Deng Xiaoping, preparing to step down from formal power, told the 12th Communist Party congress Wednesday that China would strongly defend national independence while maintaining its open policy towards the West.

Mr. Deng, 78, opened the congress saying that China's three main tasks for the 1980s were to intensify the pace of modernisation, to strive for reunification with nationalist-ruled Taiwan and to fight superpower "hegemonism."

Economic construction was at the core of these tasks, the influential party vice-chairman told 1,690 delegates in Peking's Great Hall of the People.

"We will unwaveringly follow a policy of opening to the outside world and actively increase exchanges with foreign countries on

King returns after extensive talks with Iraqi, Saudi leaders

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein returned to Amman Wednesday evening at the end of his two-day visits to Iraq and Saudi Arabia for talks with President Saddam Hussein and King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz.

The talks centred on unifying Arab efforts for serving the Palestine cause—the Arab Nation's first priority, and measures to be taken to make the forthcoming Arab summit in Fez a success.

The talks which started in Jeddah Tuesday night were continued Wednesday afternoon between King Hussein and King Fahd and the two leaders reviewed the agenda of the Arab summit, emphasising the dire need for rebuilding Arab solidarity and joint

Arab action on the basis of frankness and honesty and commitment to serve the Arab Nation's objectives and interests to enable the Arabs to safeguard their rights and confront enemy plans.

At Tuesday night's meeting, attended by Moroccan Foreign Minister Mohammad Boucetta, King Hassan II's envoy, the two leaders stressed the need for all Arab leaders to attend the forthcoming Arab summit so that all

problems and issues facing the nation can be discussed.

Attending the talks in Jeddah on the Jordanian side were Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz, Second Deputy Prime Minister Prince Sultan, Foreign Minister Prince Saud Ibn Faisal, several Saudi princes, cabinet members, senior officials and Jordan's ambassador to Jeddah.

Tuesday evening King Hussein performed the lesser pilgrimage in Mecca. He was accompanied by Prince Abdullah, Prime Minister Badran and Royal Court Chief Justice.

Upon their return to Amman, King Hussein and the Jordanian delegation were met by Her Majesty Queen Noor, Their Highnesses Prince Mohammad and Crown Prince Hassan, members of the royal family, senior government officials, cabinet members and the Saudi and Iraqi ambas-

sadors to Jordan.

Upon their departure from Jeddah, the delegation were seen off by King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz.

Second Deputy Prime Minister Prince Sultan, Foreign Minister Prince Saud Ibn Faisal, several

Saudi princes, cabinet members, senior officials and Jordan's ambassador to Jeddah.

King Hussein and his delegation went to Saudi Arabia from Bagdad where he held talks with President Saddam Hussein on the Arab situation and the Palestine issue as well as the situation in Lebanon and Iran's aggression on Iraq.

The talks also dealt with topics listed on the agenda of the forthcoming Arab summit in Fez and ways of making the summit achieve success.

Israeli cabinet to hold emergency session on U.S. 'demand' for freeze on settlements

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — President Reagan has demanded a freeze on Jewish settlements in Israeli-occupied territories and renewed links between the territories and Jordan, prompting Prime Minister Menachem Begin to interrupt his holiday to chair a cabinet meeting, government officials said Wednesday.

Mr. Begin, who had been on holiday in northern Israel, decided to return to Jerusalem and called a cabinet meeting for Wednesday.

Up to the territories and officials reiterated Wednesday that it would not accept any ideas which did not correspond with its interpretation of the accords.

As also a matter of general principle, he said, "we are fully committed to Camp David, as we know the Israelis and Egyptians are."

The administration official would not say if Mr. Reagan's letter called for a freeze on Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank and Gaza.

But he said the United States felt such activities were not helpful to Middle East peace prospects, and this position was restated two weeks ago by Secretary of State George Shultz.

Reagan to outline policy

President Reagan was scheduled to make an important statement tonight on the Middle East," Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes told reporters.

The televised statement was scheduled for 9 p.m. EDT (0100 GMT Thursday).

Mr. Speakes said the United States had been actively involved in searching for a durable and just Middle East peace, adding: "As the last members of the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisation) leave Beirut, the president believes this is an appropriate time to outline his views on the next steps..."

He said that over the past few weeks Mr. Reagan had been discussing with his top advisers what the next step should be to bring lasting peace to the Middle East following the resolution of the immediate Beirut conflict.

Out of the discussions had come the "new principles and ideas" which Mr. Reagan would discuss Wednesday night he said.

Mitterrand in Athens

ATHENS (R) — President François Mitterrand of France arrived Wednesday for a two-day visit and talks with Greek leaders expected to cover NATO, the European community and French arms supplies to Greece.

Mr. Mitterrand was scheduled to have talks with President Constantine Karamanlis later Wednesday but the main talks will begin Thursday with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou.

It is the second visit to Greece by a French President since democratic rule was restored in 1974 and comes at a time when Socialist governments are in power in both countries.

The basis of equality and mutual benefit," he said.

But Mr. Deng added, "while we Chinese people value our friendship with other countries and peoples we value even more our hard-won independence and sovereign rights."

"No foreign country can expect China to be its vassal, nor can it expect China to swallow any bitter fruit detrimental to China's interests."

Mr. Deng's words were echoed by Communist Party Chairman Hu Yaobang who pledged China to resisting pressure from other powerful countries and pursuing an independent foreign policy.

The New China News Agency quoted him as saying in a long report to the congress: "In no circumstance will China seek hegemony."

The sources said President Mitterrand balked at the prospect of

Prospects diminish for Monday's Arab summit

RABAT (R) — Prospects of holding an Arab summit in Morocco next week dimmed further Wednesday with unconfirmed reports that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) was seeking a postponement.

But the organisers said plans were going ahead to start the 12th Arab summit in the Moroccan city of Fez as scheduled next Monday.

Arab League foreign ministers decided on the date and venue last weekend.

But as soon as their meeting ended, Lebanon requested a one-month postponement to allow President-elect Bashir Gemayel to attend. Mr. Gemayel is due to take over from President Elias Sarkis on Sept. 23.

Moroccan newspapers reported Wednesday that the PLO was also seeking a postponement to

MIDDLE EAST

Gulf money spoils Asians

By Brian Williams
Reuter

ISLAMABAD — Millions of Asians ranging from husky Sikh construction workers to petite Filipino housemaids have left poverty-stricken homes to work in the oil-rich Middle East.

The workers, estimated to number at least three million, send home billions of dollars of precious foreign exchange and are some Asian countries' most valuable export.

With the money they earn, often 10 times what they would make at home, they buy land, houses, record players and wives.

The potential problems they face are unscrupulous recruiting agents charging up to \$2,000 per job, harsh conditions, separation from their families and, for women, sexual harassment.

Their countries are glad to receive the foreign exchange they earn but concerned that the money should not be squandered and their national workforce not depleted too much.

Pakistan, with some 1.5 million workers in the Middle East, is the largest contributor to the so-called "brown drain." This work force sends home about two billion dollars a year but the way the money is spent is causing official concern.

A survey last year of 15,000 returning workers conducted by the Pakistan government, the United Nations and the World Bank, showed that 63 per cent of their earnings went on such domestic goods food, clothing, and electrical appliances and on marriage ceremonies.

The survey found that in a number of cases workers returned home with video cassette recorders and record players to villages with no electricity.

Some workers go abroad only to earn the money for a wedding dowry and this has led to an increase in the price, with some marriages arranged for up to \$20,000.

The survey quoted one case of an illiterate worker who asked to marry a highly-educated girl. Her father set the dowry at \$12,500, thinking this would discourage the suitor.

But the man immediately handed over the sum, from his Middle East earnings. The survey said

that when the girl heard of the arrangement she committed suicide.

Pakistani officials say they are trying to channel money away from consumer spending into setting the workers up in small business and for pooling earnings in villages to build schools and hospitals.

The survey said divorce was higher among the overseas workers who each year leave behind 800,000 wives and 2.5 million children.

"Migration has contributed to economic prosperity but it has also led to family and social tensions which destroy the peace of home life," the survey said.

The workers earn about four times what they would in Pakistan and only spend 20 to 30 percent of this in the country where they work.

Some businessmen complain that they lose their best tradesmen to the Middle East after training them. The manager of one luxury hotel said he had to start almost from scratch each year because agents from the Middle East lured away his best waiters and receptionists.

In India low wages and high unemployment force professionals, skilled and unskilled workers to seek employment abroad, mainly in the Middle East where there are 800,000 Indians engaged on construction and other projects.

The price of property had skyrocketed and consumer goods were becoming dearer because of the funds flowing in from the Middle East, the report added.

It said 50 per cent of the remittances from the Middle East

to masons and carpenters, has led to a shortage of labour and has hit several domestic building projects.

In Bangladesh, long ranked as one of the world's poorest countries, young people start to queue each morning at the Dacca Employment Bureau in search of permits to travel to the Middle East.

The usual monthly wage for a carpenter, electrician or labourer in Bangladesh is about \$30. In the Middle East, he could earn up to \$600 a month, a survey by the Manpower Ministry said.

Bangladesh Manpower Minister Aminul Islam said the export of manpower was the biggest foreign exchange earner with more than \$300 million going into the country's foreign exchange reserves last year.

According to government estimates there are up to 300,000 Bangladeshis working in the Middle East.

Their earnings have significantly contributed to fast-growing inflation in Bangladesh, a report by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics said.

The price of property had skyrocketed and consumer goods were becoming dearer because of the funds flowing in from the Middle East, the report added.

It said 50 per cent of the remittances from the Middle East

went into buying land, with 30 per cent spent on imported luxury items.

"These are improper, wasteful and ineffective uses of precious foreign exchange," the Dacca Chamber of Commerce and Industry said.

The Chamber suggested the formation of an advisory council for the working migrants to ensure "sensible utilisation" of their remittances. This, it said, would ensure the maximum benefit to Bangladesh's economy.

Filipinos

From the Philippines, last year alone some 183,000 citizens were contracted for the Middle East where they mainly work as operators of heavy machinery, carpenters, masons, nurses or maids.

The total remitted to the Philippines from its 700,000 overseas workers was \$596 million last year.

They prefer to dwell on accounts of how a man working as a bulldozer driver in the Middle East can buy his wife a small business at home.

For South Korea overseas construction, mainly in the Middle East oil states, was one of the major factors in the country's "economic miracle," which resulted in nearly 10 per cent annual growth in the 1970s.

The marketing abroad of South

Korean skilled labour has helped keep the domestic unemployment level down and it currently stands at 5.6 per cent of the work force.

The 150,000 South Koreans in the Middle East remitted \$1.5 billion last year, according to industry sources in Seoul.

Due to the increased standard of South Korean life about one-third of the contract labour employed in the Middle East is from other Asian countries where the workers are cheaper.

Donor states face a common problem of crooked recruiting agents. Some have clamped down on agents following complaints of cheating and are attempting to regularise the amount paid by prospective emigrants.

In Pakistan and Bangladesh there were cases of agents charging up to \$2,000 for each worker wanting to go to the Middle East.

The most controversial case in the past year involved 3,000 Pakistanis recruited as security guards to work in Libyan oil fields.

Several months after they left some of their families received letters saying the men were being trained in guerrilla warfare and sent to fight in Lebanon and Chad.

After negotiations between the Pakistani and Libyan governments the men were sent home and the two countries decided to handle manpower deals on a government to government basis.

Foreigners upset balance

By Thomas Thomson
Reuter

BAHRAIN — The people of the Gulf, now outnumbered by up to four to one following an influx of foreign workers over the past decade, are uneasy about becoming strangers in their own lands.

Countries that welcomed expatriate expertise and labour in the heady days after successive oil-price explosions are weighing the long-term political and social risks of having huge foreign communities in their midst.

The rush to the Gulf began in the early 1970s as world oil prices soared and suddenly-wealthy rulers scrambled to transform their desert states overnight into modern, industrial countries.

The government has been working hard to train Saudis and Jordanians, who traditionally provided labour to the richer Gulf states, were joined by hundreds of thousands from Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, the Philippines and South Korea.

Western expatriates

Western expatriates — ranging from American bankers to British engineers — provided the know-how for vast industrial projects and the new financial centres of the gulf.

The citizens of the Gulf were hooked on a life that left the more menial tasks to Asians and the high-technology needed to maintain a modern lifestyle to Europeans and Americans. Foreigners do everything from building to cleaning, run all the service industries and provide advice for everyone up to ministers.

Diplomats estimate that the foreign work force soared from 500,000 in the pre-oil boom days to well over 2.5 million in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Qatar and Bahrain. Families bring the total to perhaps four million.

The workers each year send home billions of dollars, relieving some of the acute poverty in their home countries. Pakistanis, for example, remitted over two billion dollars last year, more than the country received in foreign aid, the World Bank has estimated.

But Gulf rulers, looking to the longer term, are becoming anxi-

ous for their countries as the divide between locals and visitors becomes wider. The home countries of the foreigners are concerned that their ablest and most energetic citizens have left to work abroad.

The biggest expatriate community is in Saudi Arabia, which depends heavily on foreigners from Asia, the United States and Europe to carry out its massive economic development plans.

The kingdom's latest Five-Year Economic Plan says there were 1.06 million foreigners in the work force in 1979-80, but diplomats in Jeddah estimate there may now be as many as three million compared to about five million Saudis.

The government has been working hard to train Saudis and Jordanians, who traditionally provided labour to the richer Gulf states, were joined by hundreds of thousands from Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, the Philippines and South Korea.

ghbouring North and South Yemen, a total of about one million people, according to embassy estimates.

Sudanese, Egyptians, Jordanians and Pakistanis are the next biggest minorities with large numbers of Koreans and Filipinos as well as Britons and Americans.

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) has the highest percentage of foreign workers in the Gulf — more than 80 per cent of the just over one million residents are foreigners from 64 countries.

Rising crime

But rising crime in the UAE has led to restrictions on foreign workers and pressure on employers to give priority to UAE nationals, then Arabs and only as a last resort to non-Arab foreigners.

Supreme Council member Sheikh Sultan bin Mohammed Al-Qassim told a recent seminar in Sharjah Emirate that an increase in crime was due to the structure of UAE society, with most of the visiting workers aged between 25 and 45 and unmarried or living in the UAE without their wives.

Details of the foreign community in the UAE are not released, but embassies estimate it includes 100,000 Pakistanis, 250,000 Indians and 30,000 Filipinos.

In Qatar, only 60,000 of the residents are local nationals out of a total population of 223,000 but the government has recently been "Qatarising" jobs, recruiting Qatari nationals for top posts.

Diplomats said the social effects of the foreign community in Qatar were nil — locals and foreigners do not mix socially and intermarriage is virtually unknown.

In Kuwait, about half of the 1.4 million residents are foreign, including an estimated 300,000 Palestinians, the government has recently begun studying ways to improve security and to repatriate workers when their contracts end.

The most popular to the Saudis view were highly-disciplined manual workers from countries like South Korea who came on fixed term contracts, lived on company compounds and had no contact with the Saudis, the diplomats said.

The largest group of foreigners in Saudi Arabia is from nei-



South Korean builder shows plan for housing project to mayor of Jeddah.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

04:30 ... Koran
04:50 ... Children's Programme
05:15 ... Sports
05:40 ... Children's Programme
06:15 ... Film
07:00 ... Programmes
07:45 ... Local Programmes
08:00 ... News in Arabic
08:30 ... Arabic Series
09:30 ... Arabic Play
11:00 ... News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:00 ... French Programmes
07:00 ... News in French
07:30 ... News in Hebrew
08:30 ... What's Happening
09:15 ... Second Chance
10:00 ... News in English
10:15 ... Movie of the Week:
"The Bad Landers"
Starting: Alan Ladd

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
& party on 9360 KHz, SW

07:10 ... Morning Show
News Summary
08:00 ... Pop Session
08:30 ... News Summary
12:00 ... Pop Session
News Summary
13:00 ... News Headline
14:00 ... News Headline
14:30 ... In Concert
Concert Hour
16:00 ... News Summary
16:05 ... Instrumentals, Old Favourites
17:00 ... Special Feature, Pop Session
18:00 ... News Summary
18:45 ... Great Books of Islam, Melody
Time
19:00 ... News Desk
19:30 ... Date with a Star
Evening Show
21:00 ... News Summary
21:05 ... Evening Show
21:55 ... News Headline
22:00 ... Sign Off

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz
06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Classical Record

Private sector explores new strategy to boost sagging tourism industry

By Sami Kawar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Tourism is one of the country's most important industries and regarded by economic planners as an important source of revenue. In 1981, the country earned JD 180 million from tourism, which contributed 15-16 per cent of the Gross National Product (GNP), according to figures made available by the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities.

But for a variety of reasons, the number of tourists coming to both Jordan and the Middle East dropped in 1981 and the first eight months of 1982.

One private tour operator in Jordan estimates that during 1981, tourism in Jordan dropped by 30 to 35 per cent, and predicts that figures for 1982 will show a further 10 to 15 per cent drop.

The most obvious reason for such a drop is political instability in the Middle East: The Iran-Iraq war and events in Lebanon over the past three months. Peace and stability are no doubt the mainstays of tourism in any part of the world.

Another factor leading to a decrease in the number of tourists coming to Jordan is the ban placed by Israel in Oct. 1981 on tourists crossing over the bridges into the occupied West Bank. This has put an end to cheap charter packages of Jordan and the Holy Land, virtually depriving Jordan of its Holy Land market. Ministry of Tourism sources indicated that this step alone led to the loss of at least 5 per cent in the number of tourists coming to Jordan.

But according to one private tour operator in Amman, other factors are equally responsible for the drop in the number of tourists coming to Jordan and the Middle East in general. He pointed to the fact that there was a similar drop in the number of tourists visiting Israel and Egypt, attributing the drop to economic depression in Europe. There is also evidence that the Israeli ban on tourist crossings from Jordan via the bridges has also affected Israel to tourism to the point where Israeli hotels have demanded the lifting of the ban — a step which, according to press reports, may well take place in Oct. 1982.

But both Jordanian tourism officials and private tour operators are not merely depending on the restoration of Jordan's Holy Land tourist market to attract tourists from abroad. Private tourist agents are particularly aware of the need to find new and dynamic

ways of marketing Jordan abroad. One such company is International Traders, whose Managing Director Munir Nassar has come up with a new concept of promoting Jordan's touristic attractions through boosting regional tourism. He is of the opinion that tourism to the Middle East has dropped due to economic depression in Europe and because cheaper inter-European tourism, mostly by car, and internal tourism within America have taken a boost over the past year. He feels that it is high time Jordan expanded its touristic marketing strategies to include more than Jerash, Petra and the Holy Land. He also sees the need for more concentrated efforts amongst all private and public sector institutions working in tourism. The need for marketing Jordan from the historical point of view by also emphasising the lure of desert sites like Um Al Jimal and Um Qais will cater for the increasing avidity for "adventure tourism" amongst European tourists and will probably succeed in attracting tourists who go camping inside Europe to come and camp in Jordan. Mr. Nassar feels that if enough hard work is put into marketing these desert sites in addition to Petra and Jerash, tourist stays in Jordan can be extended for a further period of two to three days. But he contends that the real salvation lies in regional tourism, mainly in conjunction with Egypt.

As of Dec. 22, International Traders is organising two-way Red Sea cruises that will run until April, taking advantage of the warm, moderate and sunny winter of the Red Sea.

Although the tour can be taken on its own, it is being marketed in Europe, America, Japan and Australia as part of larger packages that include Jordan and the parts of Egypt not covered by the cruise. Worldwide marketing of the cruise has been taken up by 24 major tour operators, only three of whom used to market Jordan on its own. The shortest stay offered in Jordan by these operators is three days, and the longest stay is five days. They cost anything from \$1,500 per person.

Mr. Nassar said that the reaction to the cruise as part of such a package has been extremely favourable so far, and the 24 tour operators are now distributing brochures and making reservations.

Organisers of the cruise also hope to tap the local market in Jordan, but have not begun to do this yet because the cruises begin in Oct. 1983 as early as October.

December. They also hope to attract both European and Jordanian expatriates in the Gulf.

Passengers taking the 4-day cruise from Aqaba will visit the sea resort of Safaga, where they can sunbathe and enjoy water sports of their own choice. From Safaga, they will have the opportunity of visiting Luxor and seeing the monuments on both sides of the Nile, including the tombs of Ramses VI and Tutankhamon, the temple of Queen Hatchepsut in Thebes and Medinet Habu. In the evening, the awe-inspiring Pharaohs of Karnak can be explored and enjoyed during a sound and light performance.

The cruise will then take passengers to El-Tur, from where the ancient and famous monastery of St. Catherine will be visited. From El-Tur, the cruise continues to Suez, where passengers will finally disembark on the morning of the fifth day.

The itinerary of the eastbound, three-day cruise runs in the opposite direction, beginning at Suez on the afternoon of the first day, and ending at Aqaba on the morning of the fourth day.

Mr. Nassar looks on this two-way cruise as "a tremendous professional challenge" because it is the first cruise of its kind in the Red Sea, beginning at one location and ending at another final destination.

The ship which will be used for the cruise is the *Stella Maris*, which is a sister ship of the *Stella Solaris*, used to film the new *Love Boat* television series in the Greek Islands this summer.

The choice of the Egyptian highlands and their wealth of Pharaohs as the backbone of the cruise was based on the fact that Egypt is the most touristically popular country in the region. Mr. Nassar believes that Egypt is the only Middle Eastern country which can, on its own, attract a wealth of tourists. He is encouraged by the favourable reception of the cruise by international tour operators, and expects to be able to attract 5,000 additional tourists to Jordan during the first season, beginning Dec. 22, 1982.

But the proof of the pudding is in the eating. The cruise will be on international markets for reservations during the first weeks of September, and the number of those actually buying it will be the final criterion of success.

Depending on how successful this year's Red Sea cruises are, Mr. Nassar has plans of beginning them in 1983 as early as October.

All schools in Jordan to open on Sept. 11

AMMAN (Petra) — All government and private schools in Jordan will re-open on Saturday Sept. 11 without fail for the 1982/83 scholastic year, Ministry of Education's examination department director Farouk Badran announced here Wednesday.

He said the teachers will have to start going to school on Sept. 4, a week before the schools open for necessary preparations.

The Ministry of Education has delayed the opening of schools from Aug. 23 until Sept. 11, in the

Palestinians condemn UNRWA's decision

By Majid Asfour
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN (J.T.) — Representatives of Palestinian refugees in Jordan held a general meeting in the refugee camp at Baq'a Wednesday to discuss a decision by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for Palestine Refugees, to suspend its monthly programme of distributing basic food rations to Palestinian refugees in the country.

The representatives, many of whom had met with UNRWA Director John Tanner last week to hear the agency's decision, issued a statement at the end of their meeting Wednesday, denouncing UNRWA's decision and calling for a continuation of the agency's services to the refugees.

In the statement, they decided to send cables to His Majesty King Hussein, the Jordanian government and the U.N. secretary general, deplored UNRWA's action, rejecting its latest decision and requesting that an end be put to measures against the Palestinians.

The full production capacity is expected to reach 1.2 million tonnes by 1985, Mr. Khasawneh said.

According to the APC director, part of the initial 100,000 tonnes to be produced this year will be marketed in Europe, the Middle East, Africa, North and South America including the USA.

Demand for potash products is very high and any importing country is expected to be submitting a request for more shipments, Mr. Khasawneh said. However, the first shipments will go to different parts of the world to introduce the product, he said.

The final testing experiment at the potash plant, located at the southern tip of the Dead Sea took place last Tuesday and the results proved that the company has established a basic and important step in extracting and classifying potash in a form that allows immediate exportation and use, Mr. Khasawneh said. He added that the company is hopeful to earn \$200 million per annum for Jordan.

In the statement, they decided to send cables to His Majesty King Hussein, the Jordanian government and the U.N. secretary general, deplored UNRWA's action, rejecting its latest decision and requesting that an end be put to measures against the Palestinians.

Called on the U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to "purge" UNRWA's administrative set up in Jordan in a manner that would ensure a continuation of UNRWA's services to the refugees.

To send a cable to the Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi to acquaint him with the situation in light of UNRWA's decision and ask that Arab League states take action in this respect.

To reject outright UNRWA's decision to suspend rations "as part of a conspiracy against the Palestinian people."

To ask that UNRWA continue its services in all its fields of operations bearing in mind that the U.N. General Assembly alone holds the right to suspend rations and take similar decisions.

They called on all organisations in Jordan to condemn UNRWA's actions and to take firm action to stop its arbitrary measures.

They decided to request the Jordanian government and other Arab states hosting refugees to put an end to UNRWA's arbitrary actions that are harmful to the refugees and their rights. They also decided to request the information media in Arab and friendly nations to support the Palestinian people's rights and to expose UNRWA's shortcomings.

They decided to set up a committee to follow up the implementation of these resolutions.

Arab Potash Company to start production for world market

By Majid Asfour
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordan is expected to start producing potash for the world market on Sept. 20 and the first shipment will go to Iraq early October, Arab Potash Company (APC) Director-General Ali Khasawneh announced here Wednesday.

The representatives, many of whom had met with UNRWA Director John Tanner last week to hear the agency's decision, issued a statement at the end of their meeting Wednesday, denouncing UNRWA's decision and calling for a continuation of the agency's services to the refugees.

In the statement, they decided to send cables to His Majesty King Hussein, the Jordanian government and the U.N. secretary general, deplored UNRWA's action, rejecting its latest decision and requesting that an end be put to measures against the Palestinians.

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Ali Al Khasawneh

Iron Age tomb uncovered at Umm Uthaina

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A Department of Antiquities team of archaeologists is working fast to excavate an Iron Age tomb that has been uncovered among the foundations of a private house being built in the Umm Uthaina district of Amman, between the Fifth and Sixth Circles of Jabal Amman.

The tomb, dating most likely from the period between 650 and 450 BC, according to the archaeologists' preliminary estimates, has so far produced 12 burials, with some 20 human skeletons and over 120 funerary objects.

The tomb was discovered when a bulldozer digging the foundations for a private house suddenly uncovered a large underground chamber that was partly filled with loose earth. The owner of the house, Mr. Ahmad Abdulla Rabie' Qetah, immediately informed the Department of Antiquities, suspecting that he has

stumbled upon an antiquities site, and the department sent out staff archaeologist Hilda Ayyoub to investigate.

She quickly determined that the underground chamber was an ancient tomb, and the department sent out its emergency rescue team, headed by Amman Chief Inspector of Antiquities Hefzi Haddad, to excavate the tomb.

The tomb is particularly significant because it is in an undisturbed state, having been sealed by its Iron Age owners and remaining intact until it was opened by the bulldozer on Aug. 21, 1982.

Mr. Haddad estimates that it was a family tomb used by five successive generations spanning a period of about 125 years. The oval tomb is about ten metres by seven metres, and lies about three metres underground.

It consists of a central "courtyard" surrounded by a raised platform all around the sides. Miss Ayyoub suggests that the dead were placed in the central courtyard, and their bones were later

moved up onto the platform. Because of the secondary burials, most of the bones were in a disarticulated state. Two skeletons appear to be articulated.

Some of the objects found in the tomb include whole ceramic pots, ranging in size from 70 centimetres to 15 centimetres high, bronze bracelets, daggers, swords, necklaces, anklets, plates and earings, statuettes, carved bone implements, glass and ceramic perfume jar that is obviously imported from Greece. Mrs. Lydia Hume, a bone specialist working with the Department of Antiquities, also identified bones of goats and sheep, and the remains of jawbones of people ranging from a very old man to babies.

The team of archaeologists working at the site expect to be there for another week at least to complete their work, before the house construction work can resume.

10 agricultural cooperatives get loans totalling JD 350,000

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO), has decided to grant loans totalling JD 350,000 to 10 cooperative societies in the country.

This was announced at the end of a meeting by the JCO's financial committee, chaired by Hassan Nabulsi, during which

committee members reviewed applications for loans submitted by several various societies.

Those benefiting from the loans are all the agricultural cooperatives that are situated in southern Shuneh, Deir Alla, Al Ramah, Jerash, Umm Al Jimal, Ajdoun, northern Mazar, and Umm Al Sarband Twal society in the Jordan Valley.

Cabinet extends terms of 4 Jordanian ambassadors

AMMAN (J.T.) — The cabinet has decided to extend the term of services of four Jordanian ambassadors after they have reached 60. These are Mr. Kamal Al

Humud, Mr. Ahmad Hindawi, Dr. Hazem Nuseibeh, Jordan's permanent ambassador to the United Nations; and Mr. Abdullah Salah, ambassador to Lebanon.

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Jordan gets D.M. 70m loan from W. Germany

AMMAN (Petra) — An agreement concerning the German-Jordanian Government Negotiations which took place in Amman during the period Feb. 14-16, 1982, was signed Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1982 by H.E. Dr. Hanna Odeh, President of the National Planning Council, and H.E. Dr. Hermann Munz, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, Amman.

According to this agreement, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany will provide the Jordanian Government with loans amounting to D.M. 70 million, to help implementing future development projects, as specified in the said agreement.

Committee formed to study private school fees

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Education has formed a committee to carry out a study on private school fees in Jordan with the purpose of placing controls on such fees.

The committee formation was decided at a meeting held at the ministry, under the chairmanship of Dr. Izzat Jaradat, director of

Jordan Times

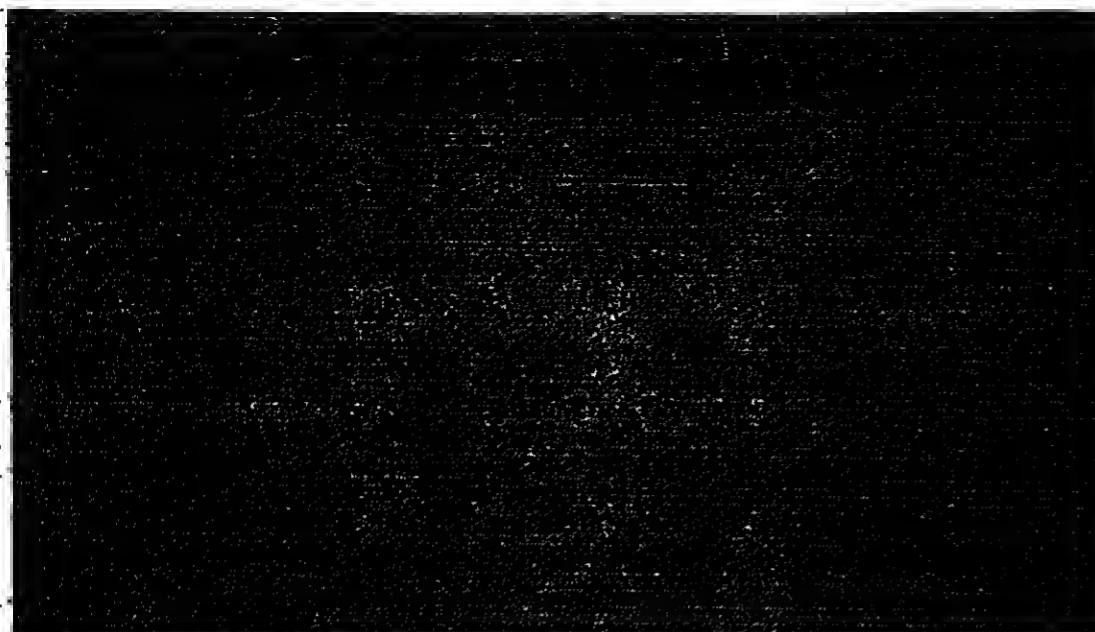
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A sick joke

DID YOU hear the latest one about how the United States would be interested in discussing Israeli military training for the Lebanese army? If it were not, in fact, a true statement made two days ago by the United States State Department spokesman, it would sound like a sick joke. But it is not a sick joke. It is the symptomatic display of what happens when democratic systems forget that the function of democracy is to assure majority interests while protecting minority rights, and not, as is happening in the United States today, to impose narrow minority interests on a docile majority.

Of course the United States would be interested in discussing Israeli military training for the Lebanese army. After all, if American arms and thumb-twiddling allowed the Israelis to destroy half of Lebanon in the nine weeks after June 6, it is only logical that the United States, being the guardian of international Zionism, would want to complete the process of Israeli-American control of neighbouring Arab states. After all, what is the difference between Israel wishing to train the Lebanese army and Israel wishing to form

a confederation with Jordan? In both cases, Israel seeks to impose itself upon neighbouring Arab countries while making believe there was no such thing as the Palestinian issue standing between them. Of course the United States is interested in discussing Israeli military training for the Lebanese army, because American actions during the last several decades have indicated without any doubt that what is good for Israel is good for America — and what is good for Israel is to kill as many Palestinians as possible, occupy neighbouring Arab lands and transform the occupation into a system of zones of Israeli control administered on the ground by assorted hirelings, quislings and crackpots, directly or indirectly funded and propped up by the American-Israeli axis. What else is the United States government interested in discussing?

Israeli drip irrigation for the Bekaa Valley? Surgery techniques for the Arabs that they have bombed? Mind control methods to pacify Arabs, as senior American officials have been pacified over the years? The inner failure of 18th Century democratic ideals?

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Hussein's visits strengthen national role

His Majesty King Hussein's visits to Iraq and Saudi Arabia are a further effort by Jordan aiming at crystallising a unified Arab position to deal with current events through exchanging views among top Arab officials who are empowered to make decisions.

Needless to say, inter-Arab consultations over the agenda of the forthcoming summit conference are of particular importance because such exchanges of views provide solid guarantees for success of the summit.

Jordan has long been calling on Arab leaderships to shoulder their national duties in uniting their ranks to cope with the tremendous challenges, and to combine announced positions with real actions in order to be able to mobilise Arab potentials against dangers that face the Arab

Nation. Defending Arab rights should be a sacred duty.

We have no doubt that the King's talks in Bagdad and Riyadh will greatly contribute to reinforcing efforts to make the Fez summit conference succeed.

Meanwhile, Arab leaders are required to work hard and to take into account the factor of time with the understanding that time passes as fast as events do.

Slowdown or the brushing aside of events would convert them into an added burden on the already overloaded collection of problems of the region. That will indeed make more difficult and prolong the work for a settlement of the Middle East conflict.

Al Dustour: Solidarity sought, before it's too late

Jordan has started to move in the Arab arena to assist in realising an Arab solidarity whose absence has been a main reason for the deterioration of the Arab situation over the past few months.

The King's visits to Iraq and Saudi Arabia take special importance as they are taking place after the Arab foreign ministers have reached an agreement on a working paper for the forthcoming summit conference at Fez, Morocco.

Jordan realises that the first problem to be tackled by the Arabs is the absence of the Arab solidarity which has been the root cause of many ominous developments such as the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, attacks on Palestinians and Lebanese peoples and the continuation of the Gulf war.

Therefore, the restoration of Arab solidarity will create a suitable climate for discussing current problems and the way with which to solve them.

We hope that such meetings between Arab leaders in advance of the summit conference will contribute to the bringing about of an Arab solidarity which will be a factor of ensuring an atmosphere of openness and brotherly feelings during the sessions of the summit meetings.

We also hope that Arab leaders understand the significance of the following phase and the responsibilities they are to shoulder starting with the closing of their ranks before it becomes too late to do so.



Conference on Palestine expected to add impetus to Palestinian statehood

By Michael Littlejohns
Reuter

UNITED NATIONS — The United States will pay almost \$1.5 million to promote nationhood for the Palestinians next year, even though it has yet to come out officially in favour of the idea.

For years, U.S. administrations have been laying out cash for the same purpose while inveigling against the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), refusing to deal directly with it, and voting in the United Nations against Palestinian independence.

The United States and Israel cast the only votes against a General Assembly resolution to set up a promotional event for the Palestinians in Paris next August.

This international conference on the question of Palestine will cost the U.S. \$1,433,150. It was scheduled for 1984 but was advanced a year because of interest in the subject generated by the Lebanon fighting.

The U.S. is paying a quarter of

the estimated bill of \$5,732,600. The Israeli delegate, Yehuda Blum, called it an "outrageous" outlay.

But 123 member states evidently considered it money well spent and voted to hold the conference.

Notwithstanding the position taken by the United States and Israel, the concept of Palestinian nationhood has long been dear to the hearts of the U.N. majority.

The PLO has a special position in the U.N., almost as if its representatives were already delegates of a Palestinian state.

Countries that are not U.N. members, such as Switzerland, the two Koreas, Manao and the Holy See, take part in U.N. debates on a rigidly restricted basis and only when their delegates, technically observers, are invited to speak.

Not so the PLO, whose special status was granted by a particular U.N. decision. Its chief delegate, Zehdi Labib Terzi, who has the rank of ambassador and is also technically a permanent observer

— member states' delegation heads are permanent representatives — has become an active participant at many U.N. meetings and conferences.

Mr. Terzi often sits at the Security Council table and it is customary for the PLO — sometimes represented by "Foreign Minister" Farouk Kaddoumi and on one momentous occasion by Chairman Yasser Arafat himself — to address meetings of the General Assembly.

Members of the PLO mission have not been noticeably downcast since the events in Lebanon that culminated in the evacuation under intense Israeli military pressure, of Palestinian fighters from Beirut.

Mr. Terzi has not said so publicly in so many words, but it has been remarked that the PLO lost a battle but not the war. In the Portuguese phrase popular since the Angola and Mozambique wars against Portuguese colonialism, and now often applied in the U.N. to other campaigns, even by those

who know no Portuguese "a luta continua" "the struggle goes on".

Support has increased

Politically the Palestinians have a broad measure of support in the U.N. and if it is affected at all by the recent events in Lebanon, it is more likely to be increased than diminished, diplomatic observers say.

The fierce Israeli attacks that preceded the evacuation of the PLO fighters from Beirut brought condemnation from many delegations which previously restrained their criticisms of Israel and seldom publicly supported the PLO.

Hamilton Whyte, the British delegate, was especially outspoken, drawing a rebuke from the Israeli representative, Mr. Blum, who termed his remarks imperious and irresponsible.

For years, the U.N. — with the U.S. paying its 25 per cent share, as assessed by the General Assembly — has funded a division for Palestinian rights. It arranges conferences and seminars and issues a stream of reports, all aimed at promoting self-determination and nationhood for the Palestinians.

During the Lebanon war, it was announced that the division, whose head is Yogaraj Yoganandram, a former ambassador of Sri Lanka, had been elevated to the status of a centre. In the U.N. system this places it on a par with bodies that deal with disarmament, apartheid and multinational corporations.

Lucile Mair from Jamaica, the first woman ever to be nominated for U.N. under-secretary general, is in charge of arrangements for next year's Paris conference. A staff of 14, at a total cost in oct salaries of \$557,500, will support the enterprise.

The General Assembly also approved outlays of \$1.9 million for regional meetings "to secure the active involvement of government of member states ... in the preparatory stages of the conference and in the conference itself by focusing on the legal, political, economic and social aspects of the question of Palestine."

These meetings will be held under the auspices of the U.N. regional economic commissions in Geneva, Bangkok, Santiago, Addis Ababa and Beirut.

At a cost of \$20,500 for travel and subsistence for three days of talks, the U.N. will assemble a group of "10 eminent persons to discuss and highlight issues of relevance to the agenda of the conference" from various non-governmental bodies.

The media's help is being enlisted at five seminars, each of three days, for which 60 journalists will receive \$97,000 for travel and subsistence to hear so far unnamed leading personalities discuss Palestine.

Twenty of these media people will be invited to go to Paris for an "encounter" with four panelists and two U.N. staff, at a cost of \$62,800.

The United States and Israel have not said whether they will be represented at the Paris meetings.

'What to do with the world's radioactive garbage?' combines politics and technology

By Stephen Powell
Reuter

LONDON — Six protesters managed to a ship which was dumping nuclear waste in the Atlantic have highlighted one of the toughest questions in politics and technology — what to do with the world's radioactive garbage?

Each year, as more nuclear power stations start to operate, the scale of the problem grows.

The protesters, from the Greenpeace environmental group, chained themselves to August 10 to the British ship Gem which was dumping 2,700 tonnes of low-level nuclear waste about 400 miles off north-western Spain.

They announced three days later that they were calling off the protest after getting publicity for their cause.

Nuclear energy from 272 power stations in 23 countries last year provided the world with nine per cent of its electricity. But there is a price to be paid for all this energy.

Every reactor produces radioactive materials, some of them dangerous for thousands of years. The main long-term effect of radiation is to produce cancers, so man has a vital interest in letting as little radioactivity into the atmo-

sphere as possible.

The radioactivity which exists naturally already causes cancer and man-made radiation brings a higher incidence of the disease.

There has been intensive research into the effects of radiation. In Britain, where 200,000 out of every million people die of cancer, the national radiological protection board estimates that 2,000 of these cancer deaths are caused by radiation. Of these 2,000, eight are estimated to be caused by radioactive fall-out from nuclear tests and two from routine emissions of radiation from nuclear power plants.

There is general agreement among most radiobiologists that even very small doses of radiation may give rise to an increase in the incidence of cancer.

The world will soon have to cope with almost twice the amount of nuclear power stations which it has at present. According to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), 236 power stations under construction will come into service in the next few years.

Disposing of the radioactive waste from all these reactors is likely to be a major international issue, straining relations between governments.

The dumping of low-level waste at sea is already causing an outcry from environmentalists.

Rules might be eased

At present countries are banned from dumping high-level radioactive waste into the sea by the London convention of 1972. But ecologists are worried that the rules might be eased.

It was largely this fear which spurred the Greenpeace protesters to chain themselves to the British ship.

The dumping of low-level waste has increased dramatically since it started in 1949. Britain's first test cargo held only one curie, the unit generally used to measure radioactivity. By 1970, according to official figures, it was dumping 20,450 curies and this year 107,250 curies.

Britain accounts for about two-thirds of all the radioactive waste dumped in the sea. The only other countries which use the Atlantic dumping site are Belgium, The Netherlands and Switzerland.

The waste dumped in the Atlantic is a hodgepodge of things like rubber gloves, crushed glass, protective clothing and chemical sludges, all sealed in concrete and contained in steel drums.

Britain's atomic energy authority says the 4,145 sq km site is in water four km deep with low fish density, little fishing and away from shipping lanes.

The site was internationally agreed by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

The ocean dumping has brought protests and demonstrations from ecologists in Spain and Ireland and several protests at sea by Greenpeace. The Greenpeace campaigners who clambered on board the Gem had sailed from Amsterdam.

The same issue has also brought controversy to the Pacific. Japan has examined the possibility of disposing of low- and intermediate-level wastes at a site in the Pacific but this has sparked strong opposition from a number of small island states.

Environmentalists are predicting that the controversy over sea dumping will soon become even livelier. Greenpeace now has observer status with the London convention which regulates the disposal of waste at sea and it is lobbying hard to build up an anti-dumping vote in national delegations.

Meeting of the convention have in the past been sedate affairs, but

ecologists hope to turn them into the kind of embattled arena characteristic of whaling politics.

They want to stop all dumping at sea, while the pro-nuclear lobby regards the ocean bed as a possible resting place even for high-level waste.

Waste disposal options

Over the years many ideas were put forward about what to do with high-level nuclear waste but the more extreme have been discarded.

U.S. studies showed that shooting the waste to the sun in rockets would use up more energy than that supplied by the nuclear reactors which created the waste in the first place.

Today scientists are looking at two main options — burial underground in a stable geological structure or disposal at sea, probably under the ocean bed.

The British government intends to make a choice between the two options about 1990. But it has decided that whichever method it chooses, the waste will first be made into glass blocks and stored for about 50 years until it cools. Only after that will it be buried.

By the end of the century Britain is expected to have over 10,000 steel bottles, rather like milk churns, filled with rad-

ioactive glass.

France has also opted for glass blocks — "vitrification" in the nuclear jargon — and Britain will be using a modified version of the French technology.

Exactly where to put all these radioactive bottles will be a decision for 21st century governments, but it is already plain that the decision will not be an easy one.

Plans for nuclear dumps have brought fierce opposition in several countries. In the 1970s West Germany conceived an ambitious project to build the world's biggest nuclear energy complex near the village of Gorleben.

This project brought together on one site a reprocessing plant and underground storage of the high-level waste.

The scheme caused a public outcry and the government of Lower Saxony abandoned it in 1979, declaring that it was politically impossible. The decision left West Germany's long-term strategy for dealing with its nuclear waste in tatters.

More recently, in December last year, Britain abandoned an exploratory drilling programme connected with nuclear waste after strong opposition from ecologists.

Twenty of these media people will be invited to go to Paris for an "encounter" with four panelists and two U.N. staff, at a cost of \$62,800.

The United States and Israel have not said whether they will be represented at the Paris meetings.

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FEATURES

Circling the earth on its axis completes an impossible dream

By Alison Maitland
Reuter

LONDON—"It is a mad and suitably British idea," declared Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, when explorers Sir Ranulph Fiennes and Charles Burton set off three years ago on an epic round the world voyage via both polar caps.

They returned to London last week and the prince, an expedition patron, welcomed them home after the journey during which they brushed several times with an icy death, saw their fingers and toes split by extreme cold and came face to face with hungry polar bears.

Throughout an admittedly self-imposed ordeal they demonstrated a spirit of fortitude and adventure reminiscent of the great British Antarctic explorers earlier

this century -- men like Capt. Robert Scott and Sir Ernest Shackleton.

The perilous first attempt to circle the earth on its axis began in London in September 1979 when ex-soldiers Sir Ranulph, 38, and Burton, 40, and former beer company manager Oliver Shepard set off down the River Thames in their support ship Benjamin Bowring.

Transglobe expedition leader Sir Ranulph -- full name Ranulph Twiston-Wykeham-Fiennes -- was educated at Eton, the prestige school for boys founded in 1440.

Joining the army

Sir Ranulph joined the army, becoming a member of its elite and secretive Special Air Service (SAS). He has explored the White Nile in a hovercraft and written five travel books.

The three men and their small support team, which included Sir Ranulph's wife Virginia, headed South, braving the sandstorms and intense heat of the Sahara on their way across Africa to the frozen wastes of Antarctica and the South Pole.

For eight months they sat through the winter darkness on the edge of the Antarctic plateau in cardboard huts in temperatures as low as minus 54 Centigrade (minus 65 Fahrenheit), setting off in October 1980 across an ocean of ice, much of it unmapped and devoid of landmarks.

The last British explorers to cross this wasteland were Capt. Robert Falcon Scott and the last two of his original four companions died in Antarctic blizzards after being beaten to the South Pole by Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen.

Sir Ranulph, Burton and Shepard arrived safely at the Pole on Dec. 14, 1980.

After nine months by sea and river north to Canada, they were to face greater hazards on their journey to the top of the world. It was the stuff children's comics are made of -- disaster after disaster created nerve-racking suspense.

trials despite coatings of salve. During the 47-day, 1,530 kilometre trek to the Pole, Burton plunged into a crevasse on his snowmobile and was saved only by his rope and harness, which the others seized.

In Antarctic blizzards

Nearly 70 years earlier, Capt. Robert Falcon Scott and the last two of his original four companions died in Antarctic blizzards after being beaten to the South Pole by Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen.

The first setback was a fire at the base camp at Alert that destroyed five of their snowmobiles, stranding them for two days until replacements could be found and flown out to them.

Eleven days later, a snowmobile carrying Sir Ranulph plunged through thin ice into the deep Arctic Ocean, taking their tent, heating and cooking equipment, maps and

charts with it. Sir Ranulph managed to jump clear.

Huddling in sleeping bag

Without Shepard, who had dropped out of the expedition, Sir Ranulph and Burton set off last February from the world's most northerly point of habitation -- the Alert military base on the Canadian island of Ellesmere.

Sir Ranulph had no illusions about the 830 kilometre trek through continuous darkness to the North Pole. "Nowhere is there so hostile and uncertain a region as the Arctic," he said. "To travel on its broken skin is to court death."

Equipped with fresh supplies and a new snow vehicle they battled on, only to meet an Arctic heat wave that melted the ice around them and halted them 600 kilometres from the Pole.

It was the mildest Arctic winter on record. But by good fortune their ice floe was blown into an ice pack and the two men were able to scramble to safety.

In a near rerun of the 1911 South Pole race, a team led by Norwegian explorer Ragnar Thor-

seth said it would try to reach the North Pole first by parallel route.

But the melting ice caused problems for the Norwegians too and eventually they had to be evacuated by plane.

The British explorers arrived at the North Pole on April 11, eight weeks after leaving Alert and four days ahead of schedule.

But their problems were not over. On the last leg South their supply plane developed engine trouble, stranding them with only four days' rations. Then they drifted on ice floes for 99 days, at one point being blown back north again.

Their camp on the floes was visited by 18 polar bears, which they drove away by banging saucepans and firing warning shots.

Then there was a final 16 kilometres dash across melting, jag-

ged ice to the sea and their support ship, Benjamin Bowring.

"Seeing her again at the end of a three-year struggle, of three years of mental anguish caused by the fear of failure. I felt a surge of wild emotion," Sir Ranulph said in a despatch.

Their 83,000-kilometre expedition had had explicit purposes: They set up trade exhibitions en route to promote sales by some of over 1,000 mainly British firms that sponsored them. And they carried out scientific and medical research.

But the force that drove the two adventurers was something less tangible, as Sir Ranulph noted after greeting his wife.

"Only when she was firmly in my embrace did the full realisation sink," he said. "We had completed, at last, our impossible dream."

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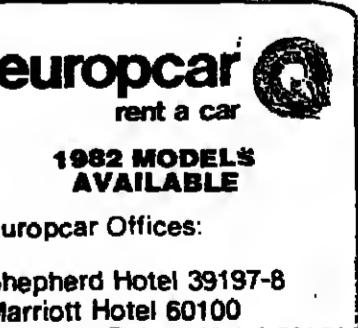
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U.S. may impose limited sanctions on British firm

SANTA BARBARA, California (R) — A British firm shipping equipment for the Soviet gas pipeline to Western Europe may face only limited sanctions by the United States, according to U.S. officials.

As talks continued between the U.S. and its European allies on their widening rift over the pipeline, the officials said that President Reagan was considering denying the firm, John Brown Engineering, only oil and gas technology from the United States.

Gas turbines for the pipeline are on order from the Scottish firm. A Soviet freighter began loading parts for the pipeline in Glasgow Tuesday.

Last week Washington barred exports of all U.S. goods, services and technology to a major French-owned company and the French subsidiary of a U.S. firm for ignoring Mr. Reagan's embargo on the supply of equipment for the pipeline.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said: "As far as the British company is concerned, if

shipping is made then we'll take appropriate action... no final decisions have been made. The president has given some direction, but we'll wait until the shipping takes place."

President Reagan ordered the embargo in protest at the imposition of martial law in Poland, which he blames on Moscow's influence.

U.S. officials have said discussions on the pipeline issue are continuing between the United States and its allies. But they discounted a report that the Reagan administration is seeking a meeting, possibly at ministerial level, as early as next week.

The discussions were going on at ambassadorial level in Washington and Europe, they said.

Stringent U.S. sanctions were imposed on the French firm Creusot-Loire and on Dresser-France, a subsidiary of Dresser Industries of Dallas, Texas, for shipping three compressors for the pipeline to the Soviet Union.

A State Department spokesman said he saw no adminis-

U.S., Swiss agree to curb secret trading through Swiss banks

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. and Swiss officials Wednesday announced that both governments called a precedent-setting agreement designed to curb illegal stock trading through secret Swiss bank accounts.

For several years, the United States has expressed growing concern about Swiss banks buying major positions in certain American stocks without disclosing the details required under U.S. law, including the names of their clients.

Swiss law generally prohibits disclosing names of individual account holders. The opposing legal rules have made it difficult for U.S. authorities to investigate possible securities law violations and have caused friction between the two countries.

Under the agreement signed Wednesday, the Swiss government would permit its banks, in certain circumstances, to furnish information on stock transactions to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

The agreement, which must be signed by participating Swiss banks, sets up an elaborate administrative procedure to handle information requests involving the U.S. Justice Department, the Swiss Federal Office for police matters and a private review commission appointed by the Swiss bankers' association.

U.S. and Swiss authorities agreed that a request for information would be triggered on matters relating to either a business merger or the acquisition of at least 10 per cent of a company's stock shares.

The United States and Switzerland already cooperate on some criminal matters under a 1977 treaty, but most of the insider trading activities illegal in the United States are not covered by that treaty.

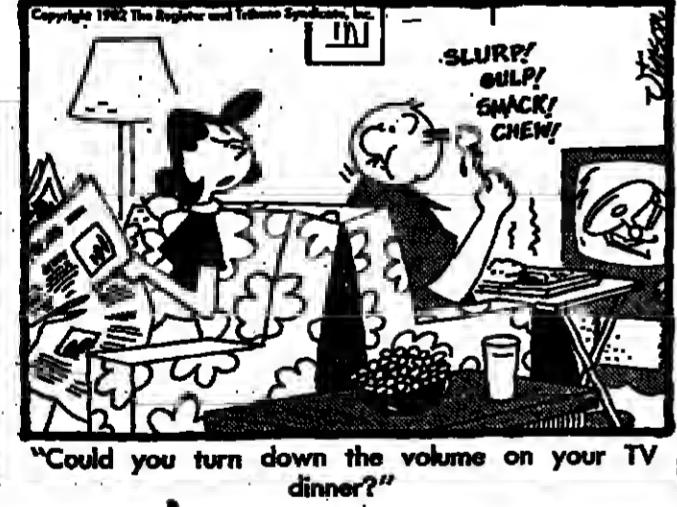
Wednesday's agreement is designed to cover those activities and will expire when the Swiss government adopts its own laws prohibiting insider trading. Swiss officials said they hoped to have their laws barring insider trading in force by 1984.

Lionel Frei of the Swiss Department of Justice said it would be wrong to conclude that the Swiss government had given up its policy on banking secrecy as a result of the agreement.

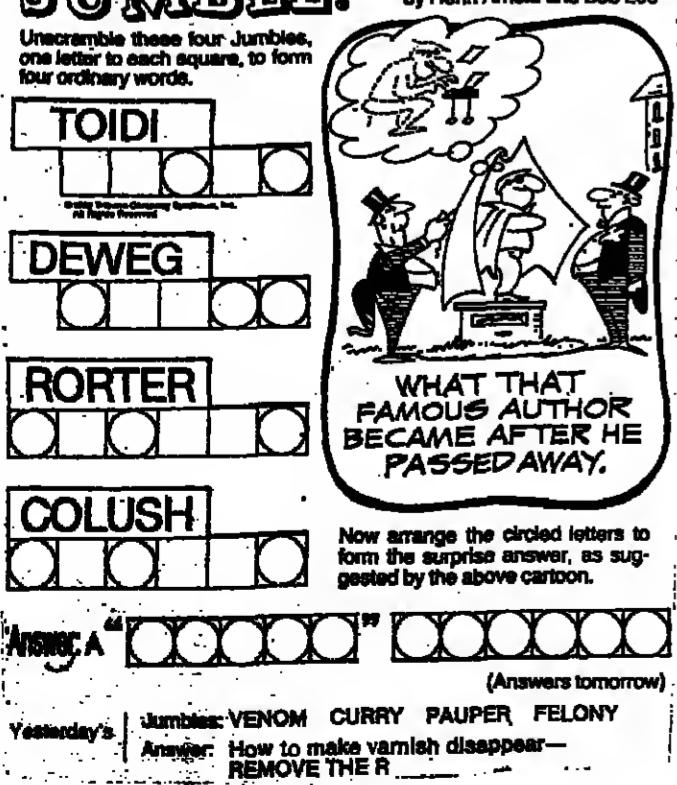
"Our laws have never been intended to hide dishonest activities behind bank secrecy," he said.

Jean Zwahlen, head of the financial and economic section of the Swiss Department of Foreign Affairs, said the new agreement would actually strengthen his government's banking secrecy laws transactions might risk disclosure.

THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson



JUMBLE. THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME! by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



OPEC awaits British oil price decision

LONDON (R) — OPEC is anxiously watching Britain's oil pricing intentions after several oil companies suggested this week that British North Sea prices should be cut on Oct. 1 by about one dollar a barrel.

Well-placed industry sources, confirming that companies formally asked for a price review, added that current government feeling seemed to be that no change was needed from \$33.50 a barrel quoted now.

In a classified memorandum circulated within the government, the CIA expressed the view that Moscow had a wide range of options to increase natural gas deliveries to Western Europe, the report said.

These included deliveries beginning in 1984 as scheduled by using existing pipelines, using a combination of Soviet and West European equipment, or diverting construction crews and equipment from Soviet domestic pipelines.

The Post said the CIA conclusions had been challenged by officials of the national security council, and the state, defence and commerce departments.

Paris unveils austerity budget

PARIS (R) — France's Socialist government Wednesday unveiled an austerity budget for 1983, reinforcing its drive to curb inflation and marking a contrast with the expansionist policies of its first year in office.

Outlining the budget bill after its approval by the cabinet, presidential spokesman Jacques Attali said state spending was set to increase 11.8 per cent to 881 billion francs (\$125.8 billion) next year.

This compared with a 28 per cent increase in the 1982 budget, drafted to implement the socialist government's initial strategy.

London STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market closed firm after a quiet session with the fresh gain on wall street Tuesday prompting some demand and at 1500 the F.T. index was up 8.6 at 581.3.

These conditions tended to accentuate gains in equities which ranged to 17p in GEC. Government bonds showed net rises up to 1/2 point.

Gold shares were mixed but North American stocks closed narrowly higher.

Insurances were fairly active. Sun alliance fell to 744 from 762p after lower than expected half year results. Guardian Royal ended 8p up at 312 and Phoenix closed unchanged at 264 after 266 also after interim figures.

Glaxo was 13p higher at 790 while 10p gains were scored by Unilever, Plessey and BP. BP is due to report half year results Thursday. ICI rose 6p to 282.

Firm banks had Barclays 12p up at 368 and elsewhere tins were selectively higher with tronch and gopeng both 20p dearer.

Washington may be at odds with non-Communist world in IMF, World Bank meeting

LONDON (R) — Two days of Commonwealth economic consultations have set the stage for an international meeting next week at which the United States may be at odds with most of the non-Communist world on major issues, informed sources said Wednesday.

A meeting of Commonwealth finance ministers which ended last night offered a preview of debates which will be heard in Toronto at the annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.

Conference sources said British Chancellor of the Exchequer (Finance Minister) Sir Geoffrey Howe failed in an attempt to prevent the meeting from calling for reform of the whole framework of international cooperation.

The suggestion for an international conference to overhaul the rules of the IMF and boost the role of the world bank was launched by New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon.

Britain and Canada expressed fears that this move would contribute to the isolation of the United States in the IMF debates.

But Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal said that if the spirit of the London conference was reflected in Toronto, the IMF might be able to agree on moves to ease the current world economic crisis.

The Commonwealth ministers followed European Common Market finance ministers in agreeing to support a substantial increase in the IMF's financial resources, conference sources said.

No figure was agreed, but the sources said Britain and the other industrialized countries would support an increase of 50 per cent — twice what the U.S. has so far indicated it is willing to accept.

A U.S. suggestion for a new IMF emergency fund to bail out countries like Mexico who are facing major debt crises was not welcomed, the sources said.

The Reagan administration is likely to be left most isolated over its policy towards the world bank's soft loan affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA), the sources said.

Britain and Australia both announced during the conference here they would make their agreed contributions to the IDA and contribute towards a bridging arrangement next year needed to fill the gap created by the Reagan administration's decision to slow down its contributions.

Kuwait to form \$685m stock-trading co.

KUWAIT (R) — The government of Kuwait will encourage the creation of a 200-million dinar (\$685-million) stock-trading company in a fresh attempt to ease a crisis in the country's stock market, ranked eighth in the world, Commerce Minister Jassim Al Marzouk said.

The government has also ordered the central bank to exercise flexibility in extending credits for investors, he said in a television interview Tuesday night.

He was optimistic that the new steps would help the market overcome the present slump in prices, one of the worst on record, which was partly caused by the continuing war between the neighbouring states of Iran and Iraq.

Mr. Marzouk said Kuwaitis would have 51 per cent shareholding in the proposed stock-trading company. The remainder would be owned by companies in other Gulf states.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One sterling	1.7155/65	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2400/03	Canadian dollars
	2.4975/85	West German marks
	2.7290/7310	Dutch guilders
	2.1290/1305	Swiss francs
	47.81/86	Belgian francs
	7.0100/50	French francs
	1406.40/1407.40	Italian lire
	259.35/50	Japanese yen
	6.1590/1610	Swedish crowns
	6.7220/40	Norwegian crowns
	8.7300/25	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	401.75/402.75	U.S. dollars

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



U.S. economic future seems bright

WASHINGTON (R) — Orders for manufactured goods rose sharply and the leading economic indicators index climbed for the fourth successive month in July, indicating the year-long U.S. recession had given way to recovery, the government said Wednesday.

Factory orders in July were up by two per cent, the largest one-month gain since December 1980, the Commerce Department reported. Revised figure for June also showed a slight increase rather than a decline as earlier reported.

It also revised the figures for June to a gain of 0.3 per cent, for May to a gain of 0.7 per cent and for April to a gain of 1.4 per cent.

Initially, the department had said the index was unchanged in June and rose 0.9 per cent in May.

Many analysts believe the index signals a clear trend only when it moves in the same direction for three months or more in a row.

The widespread nature of the July rise was probably more impressive than the absolute size of the gain.

Seven of its 10 index components moved in a positive direction last month and the three declines were relatively slight, the department said.

A strong gain in the number of new construction permits issued in July, higher raw materials prices, and a decline in the number of workers filing for unemployment benefits contributed most to the increase in the leading indicators.

A slight drop in share prices pulled down the index, but the stock market has recorded several record-breaking gains in recent weeks to reverse the July trend.

Sharp drops in interest rates since the end of July and legislative action designed to cut the budget deficit have convinced most economists that the economy is poised to recover.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, SEPT. 2, 1982

GENERAL TENDENCIES: This is a day for you to put those new ideas and plans of action into effect so that you can have quick and satisfactory results. Make some changes in methods and procedures.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Be clever at handling any personal affairs and know better what is on the minds of others. Attend a group affair.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Study every angle of any matter that faces you and become more productive. Positive thinking could be helpful now.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Get the cooperation of friends who can help you gain a most cherished aim. Something good can come of this.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Plan how to have greater abundance in the days ahead. If you are diplomatic you can gain the backing you need.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Know your true position in a financial matter and take steps to improve it. Fine day to study new outlets which could mean added income.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Figure out what you want the most in the future and then make plans to gain your aims. Think constructively.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Listen to what a clever friend has to suggest for improving deals you both are involved in. Strive for happiness.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Concentrate on how you can be more productive in the future. Show increased devotion to family members.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Handle important business wisely early in the day. Then enjoy recreation that relieves tensions and anxieties.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Make concrete plans to have a more abundant life in the future. Use right methods to solve a difficult problem.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Strive to have more harmonious relations with close ties. Allow time for recreational activities you enjoy.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Obtain the advice you need from a financial expert and improve your status considerably. Be more optimistic about the future.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one of those charming young persons with much talent and can easily make a fine impression on others. Give the finest education you can afford for best results. Spiritual training is important here.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, SEPT. 3, 1982

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You can come to a better accord with associates and companions by showing a cooperative attitude. Your vitality and health can be increased with more exercise now.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Be sure to go along with ideas of an associate for mutual benefit. Find the right way to have more happiness.

WORLD

2 Poles die, but calm returns

WARSAW (R) — Polish authorities said Wednesday two demonstrators were shot dead by security forces in the western city of Lubin Tuesday as fuller details emerged of the wave of street clashes that spread across the country.

The incident was the most serious Repouen in a day of violence as Poland marked the second anniversary of agreements opening the way for the independent trade union Solidarity.

Polish cities were reported calm Wednesday.

The official PAP news agency said the two were shot when police opened fire on demonstrators hurling stones and petrol bombs. The agency said 12 others were wounded, three of them seriously, and 11 members of the security forces were hurt.

Curfews were imposed in Legnica province, in which the fast-growing copper mining town of Lubin is situated, and in other provinces including Wroclaw and Gdansk, officials said.

It was the first report of security forces shooting at demonstrators since Dec. 16, three days after the imposition of martial law, when police opened fire on a group of angry miners at Wujek colliery near Katowice and killed eight people.

A senior government official said more than 65,000 people took part in demonstrations around the country and official reports said well over 1,000 of them were arrested.

Municipal authorities worked overnight to clean up the broken glass, stones and scruffy har-

ricades which littered streets in many major cities, including Warsaw, Gdansk—the Baltic port where Solidarity was born—Wroclaw and Krakow.

In Warsaw Wednesday, where the whiff of tear gas still hung in the air, people formed a cross of empty tear gas canisters by a floral cross at St. Anne's Church, which has become a focus of low-key demonstrations against martial law.

PAP said 600 people were detained in Warsaw Wednesday, where police used tear gas, water cannon, flares and percussion grenades in central streets.

In Wroclaw, the agency said 37 police were injured, 17 of them treated in hospital, and 645 people were arrested. In Gdansk, in the Legnica province, people attacked the headquarters of the local Communist Party offices.

At Gorzow, cars were overturned, windows smashed and stones were hurled at the police, who detained 120 people. In Szczecin more than 100 people were arrested, state radio reported.

The senior government official said 136 members of the security forces were injured and 45 of

them were taken to hospital.

No figures for casualties among the demonstrators have yet been given, except for those in Lubin. State radio reported Wednesday that police arrested a group in Katowice Tuesday night which they said was planning political assassinations.

Plans for killings found in the apartment of a 26-year-old man represented terrifying evidence of increasing ruthlessness of political opponents, the radio said.

It said evidence would be released later.

In Brussels, the secretary of Solidarity's foreign coordinating office said the scale of Tuesday's demonstrations showed that the government had no public support.

Jerzy Milewski, a Solidarity official stranded in the West by the declaration of martial law, told a news conference the protests had exposed the authorities' "normalisation" campaign as a fiasco.

Mrs. Walewa said Mr. Walewa "knows he will be interned for a long time. He is psychologically prepared for this."

She said he was fit and tanned after spending much of his time on a terrace at the isolated lodge.

"Lech is looking well physically...but he feels like a slave," she said.

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